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[NO. 2253.]

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us by making remittances.

July 1, 1858.

THE CHANCES.

George T. Curtis, who, for a season, was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, but who resigned his place that he might devote more time to his profession, on Wednesday evening made a solid, able and brilliant speech in Roxbury, Mass. We have read nothing more satisfactory, statesmanlike and masterly for a long time. Discussing the chances of the Presidential contest he said:

Well, gentlemen, they tell you that you will see a single State; and as to the vote of Massachusetts, they have whittled that down to less than 20,000. Now, gentlemen, it is not my habit in the habit of forming opinions upon grounds which I believe to be reliable, and of demanding for myself what appear to be the moral probabilities of the case; and let me state that case to you. I take it for granted that no man of honest information, and who has not an object to serve by making some assertions about it, expects that Mr. Lincoln will be elected by the vote of the people. It may be so. You hear great confidence expressed on the part of the Republicans. Gentlemen, believe me, that confidence is neither very strongly felt, nor is it well founded. The view which I am going to present to you on this subject assumes that there will be no election by the people. Under these circumstances, I desire you to consider, and if my voice or words could reach every man in Massachusetts, I should desire every voter in the State to consider what is his duty in reference to that peculiar contingency which is in the highest degree likely to happen.

There is, gentlemen, a very strong probability that the Union party will obtain the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Florida and Texas. [Voice.] Louisiana. I think it fair also to say that if you add Louisiana to give you, without the vote of Massachusetts, ninety electoral votes. Now, nobody can entertain so rational a supposition as to imagine that Mr. Douglas and Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Lane will obtain any thing like ninety electoral votes apiece. The consequence will be that the election, if thrown into the House, will go there in this position—that Mr. Lincoln will be the candidate on the part of the Republicans, that Mr. Bell will be there on the part of the Union Party, and that one of the other gentlemen will of course be there, because the three highest go in. Now, the same vote which places Mr. Bell in the House of Representatives as one of the constitutional candidates, will, in all human probability, and upon every reasonable calculation, place Mr. Everett in the Senate as one of the two constitutional candidates for the Vice Presidency. Well, sir, who will be the other candidate that will go into the Senate for the office of Vice President? Why, Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, down East there in Maine. Now do you suppose that the Senate of the United States is going to hesitate long in the choice between these two men? [Voice.] "No." "Guest not."

Why, sir, it is not within the bounds of human probability that any Democrat will vote for Mr. Hamlin, and I greatly doubt whether any Republican Senator, when the personal responsibility for his vote, in the eyes of the American people, and of the world, shall rest upon him, will cast his vote for Mr. Hamlin against Edward Everett; for, sir, the responsibility of that vote will be, under the circumstances, nothing less than the responsibility of a vote cast to determine who is to be President of the United States; because if the House fail to choose a President before the 4th day of March, the office, by necessity, under the Constitution, devolves upon the Vice President; and I say, in all human probability, or speaking in moderation, there is a very high degree of probability that that Vice President will be Edward Everett. The Senate are not restricted as to the time when they shall make their choice. They may choose the Vice President out of the two candidates before them before the 4th day of March or after the fourth day of March. Either way, the States voting in the House—for the House must vote by States, and the Republicans not having a majority there, of course cannot elect Mr. Lincoln; the House, I say, voting by States, the Senate will stand, in relation to them in this position—you must either make John Bell President of the United States, or you must take Edward Everett for the office. There it is gentlemen. That is the contingency, and I say that it is a contingency very likely to happen. I go further, and say that it is more likely to happen than any other result of this complication of things that can be foreseen.

"I know he is honest."—The Nashville Banner, of Thursday says that a friend informed it the day before that he heard a veteran Democrat say to Bell and Everett man substantially: "Sir, my party is broken up and its prestige destroyed. I see no hope for good in the factions. I am for the Union and my country. I shall vote for John Bell—I know he is honest." Thousands of patriots all over the country, who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, will follow the example of this gentleman, who has voted the Democratic ticket for thirty years.

Remembrance Display of Will.—At the anniversary of the Ball Swamp Rifle company, at Orangeburg, S. C., on Saturday, the 7th inst., the following, among others, was drunk: "By F. Witt—The three D's: Disunion, Democracy, and Douglas. May the first be soon the second last forever, and the third be—d!"

Cal. Croom.—We have a great repugnance to obtruding the affairs of private gentlemen upon the public notice, but in these times when a set of men take upon themselves the peculiar guardianship of the South, and when some of them do not hesitate to brand all who differ from them as disloyal to their section, such obtrusion is, to a certain extent, pardonable.

Cal. Croom is a native of North Carolina, and is a graduate of the University of that State. He has been a citizen of the State of Alabama for upwards of 30 years. He resides in Greensboro, and his planting interest is in Greene and Marengo. His average crop is about twelve hundred bales of cotton annually. He must be, therefore, about as deeply interested in the institution of slavery, as some of those who wish to read every body out of the southern church, who do not go with them in their insane proscription of all who differ from them.

Cal. Croom was President of the late Constitutional Union State Convention which met in Selma, and is an ardent supporter of Bell and Everett. He has, also, been the President of the State Agricultural Society from its commencement.

Such is a sample of the men who are supporting Bell and Everett. He is a Southerner in every fibre of his being, and for ourselves we feel proud of belonging to the same party that he does.

Mont. Ala. Post

Missouri Politics.—A St. Louis correspondent writes the N. Y. Express:—

"All parties are up and doing, notwithstanding the real contest is between the friends of Bell and Everett, and Douglas and Johnson. Our State election, as you are well aware, comes off on the 6th day of August, and which ever party then shall win the day, will be making a strong point for the Presidential election in November next. From all I can learn, I have strong hopes that the Union candidate for Governor, Judge Orr, will be triumphantly elected; as well as a majority of the Legislature and Congressional delegation. I think there is little doubt of the defeat of Blair for Congress in this district, at least for the short term. I will give you an incident going to show how strong the current is setting for Bell and Everett in this State. Riding leisurely along the St. Charles Railroad a few days since, I was overtaken by a drover from Northern Missouri, and politics was soon the subject of conversation. I asked him how they were going in his section. "Why," said the drover, "I shall go for Douglas, but my Democratic neighbors all around me are going for Bell and Everett, and I can't reason them out of it." From all I see and hear, I am inclined to think that this is the case to a greater or less extent all over the State. There is another encouraging feature of this campaign—the old line Whigs, who for many years back have either acted with other political organizations, or stood away from the polls altogether, are now actively engaged in the Union cause. They seem to think that they have been in the rain and cold long enough, and feel as though they had earned more good home. Be fully prepared to hear a good account of Missouri next month."

Judge Douglas in Kentucky.—Extract of a letter from Hon. John Y. Brown, member of Congress from the 6th district of Kentucky, to a friend in Washington city: "I am for Douglas. I regard him as the nominee of the party, and, having been myself supported in my race for Congress by the Democratic party, I cannot consistently turn my back on the candidate put forth at Baltimore. There are not twenty voters in this county for Breckinridge. Douglas will carry this (the 6th) district by a very large majority."

Mississippi Politics.—The Memphis Appeal publishes the following vote, which was taken at Hamilton's beat, Tippah county, Miss., on the 16th instant, which has for years voted Democratic. Several Douglas men who were present did not vote; Bell, 60; Douglas, 47; Breckinridge, 15.

Political Movements.—The Rome (Georgia) "Courier," which has hitherto been a Democratic journal, announces that it will support the nominees of the Constitutional Union Party.

The Haynesville (Ala.) Watchman, a Democratic journal published in the rich and populous county of Lowndes, and heretofore supporting Breckinridge and Lane, has abandoned them to advocate the election of Bell and Everett.

The "Southern Herald," published at Fulton, Mississippi, and hitherto neutral in politics, has announced that it will advocate the claims of Bell and Everett.

The "Southwestern News," of Americus, Georgia, after having temporarily supported the pretensions of Breckinridge and Lane, has declared in favor of Douglas and Johnson, on the ground that it sees "but little chance for the former to carry a single State except South Carolina, unless they get the vote of Georgia by receiving the support of Mr. Bell's friends in the Legislature of the State," which is called to choose Presidential electors in case of no election being made by a majority of the voters in that State.

The "Courier of the Teche," hitherto a neutral paper, published at St. Martinville, Louisiana, has placed the names of Bell and Everett at its mast-head.

The Daily News, of Jackson, Miss., has renounced its neutrality, and will support Bell and Everett.

The Lake Providence (La.) Herald, after having temporarily placed the names of Breckinridge and Lane at its mast-head, has withdrawn them for the purpose of deciding more maturely upon the relative claims of the two tickets competing for the support of the national Democracy.

The Morehouse (Louisiana) Advocate, heretofore a Democratic journal, has announced that it will support the candidates of the Constitutional Union party.

Hon. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has expressed himself in favor of Bell and Everett, as the only national candidates for the Presidency of the United States. He supported Buchanan in '56.

Death of a Boy from Standing on his Head.—On Friday last several boys were playing in a freight car trying which could stand longest on his head. A little son of Thomas Lindsey stood there for nearly five minutes, when he was prevented from standing longer by one of the other boys. After gaining his feet he immediately ran home complaining that his head hurt him, and in a few hours afterwards expired, the blood rushing to his brain causing apoplexy. Let the little boys be careful how they play.—Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.

CENSUS OF NEW YORK CITY.—The Journal of Commerce says that the footing of the returns so far shows nearly 870,000 as the population of that city, with some returns still to come in.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1860.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Fall Circuit commences next week at Harnett, Judge French presiding. The Courts are held as follows:—

Harnett,	Monday, August	13
Moore,	" "	20
Montgomery,	" "	27
Stanly,	" September	3
Anson,	" "	10
Richmond,	" "	17
Robeson,	" "	24
Bladen,	" October	1
Columbus,	" "	8
Brunswick,	" "	15
New Hanover, (2 weeks,)	" "	22
Sampson,	" November	5
Cumberland,	" "	12

DELICIOUS GRAPES.—Theophilus Evans, Esq., has presented us with a basket of delicious grapes—the "Royal Muscadine," he says they are called, and well may they be called Royal, for they deserve to be ranked as king of all the muscadines we ever saw. They are white, very thin skinned, and of delicate flavor.

Mr. Evans, who is one of the largest contributors to our County Fair, and one of the most successful competitors for Premiums, did us the honor to say that he brought us these, the first grapes of the season, in consideration of our long and uniform advocacy of the culture of the Grape in North Carolina, and especially in this part of North Carolina, which we have always regarded as peculiarly suited to that fruit. The movements made here within a few years past, by such gentlemen as W. T. Horne & Co., Messrs. Scott, Mr. Evans, and others, lead us to hope for a wide extension of that culture, till every one can have native wine on his table at all times, and grapes in their season. Then some of our people will quit poisoning themselves with "blue head" whiskey.

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT AND MR. POOL.—We think that we have made it very plain that the Democrat has erred in charging Mr. Pool with advocating a plan of taxation which he opposed in the last Legislature. We shall not go into the matter again. A single remark is necessary in reply to the following paragraph from the last Democrat:—

"The Observer's remark, that we slyly inserted the words 'ad valorem' in the resolutions quoted where Mr. Bledsoe did not insert them, is rather unfair, for it intimates that we tried to deceive the reader. It was necessary to insert those words (which we did in brackets) to show what principle was contained in the 'doregoing resolutions' mentioned. The words 'ad valorem' did not misrepresent the meaning of the resolutions, but truthfully explained them."

The Democrat is mistaken: the words "ad valorem" do misrepresent the resolutions and Mr. Pool, because every one uses and understands the phrase "ad valorem taxation" as applying to negro property, and the Democrat now admits that "Bledsoe's resolutions did not include the negro." So admitting, the Democrat cannot fail to see that it has been unjust to Mr. Pool.

But if the Democrat had inserted those "doregoing resolutions," they would have explained themselves, and there would have been no necessity to interpolate the words "ad valorem," nor any necessity for our alluding to the matter, for they would have justified Mr. Pool and shown his entire consistency.

GOOD NEWS.—A letter from Washington says:—

"Advices received from the friends of Douglas, from all portions of Virginia, represent a greater strength for their candidate than had been anticipated. He will undoubtedly poll from twenty to thirty thousand votes in the State. From present appearances the strife between the two wings of the Democracy will throw most of the Southern States into the hands of Bell and Everett. So bitter and uncompromising has the feeling become among the leaders that they openly avow their preference for Bell over the rival of their favorite."

Every thing indicates that Bell and Everett will carry most of the Southern States because of this bitter feud between Douglas and Breckinridge, and that, if the election should go to Congress, as it is quite likely that it will, Bell and Everett will be next to Lincoln and Hamlin. See the remarkable speech of Judge Curtis, in another column, on this subject.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.—The following paragraph, which we cut from the Baltimore Patriot, indicates that this Democrat, so great a favorite with many Southern men of his party, is delighted to think that Lincoln will carry the New England and North-western States rather than Douglas:—

A Slight Incumbrance.—At the Breckinridge meeting in New York the other evening, Daniel S. Dickinson said that when the New England and North-western delegates at Baltimore promised their States to Douglas, that pledge was made "subject to a slight incumbrance, held by one Abraham Lincoln."

Duplin County.—We had the pleasure of attending three of the tax gatherings in Duplin County last week, and found large crowds at each and all of them. The candidates for the Legislature and for Sheriff were in attendance. Pool will certainly gain handsomely in Duplin, but not half as much as he would have gained if the County had been thoroughly canvassed.

We confess to having been very agreeably surprised at the agricultural character of the County, especially in the lower part which we visited last. The crops of corn and cotton would do credit to any County in the State, and we observed a degree of intelligence and energy, and an active interest in their pursuit among the farmers, which augurs well for the future agricultural prospects of the County.—Wilmington Herald.

MILL DAMS AND FISH BILLS.—So much of the time of every Legislature is taken up with bills to prohibit obstructions to the passage of fish up rivers in North Carolina, and so much excitement has been produced in Yadkin county, and that section of the State, about the dam of Tyre Glenn, Esq., across the Yadkin, that we are glad to publish the following Decision of the Supreme Court, at its last Term, on the subject. It conveys useful information of which very few, we suppose, are possessed, as to the nature of the ownership of the beds of rivers, and the right of the Legislature to interfere with private property in unavailing streams.

CORNELIUS vs. GLENN.

This was an action against the defendant to recover the penalty for failing to remove his mill dam, across the Yadkin River, according to the act of the Legislature, 1858-9, for the passage of fish: tried before his Honor John L. Bailey, at Yadkin Superior Court, Spring Term 1859—9, Opinion of the Court delivered by Ch. Justice Pearson.

This case is governed by State vs. Glenn, 7 Jones, 321. According to the principles laid down in that case, there is error in the judgment rendered in the Superior Court.

It is set out in the statement of the case, "that in 1794, a grant from the State issued to one Joseph Phillips and his heirs, bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak, below Glenn's pond, runs North up the Yadkin river 50 chs, West crossing the river 10 chs, South down the river 50 chs, then East to the beginning; that the white oak tree, mentioned as the corner, is still standing; that the dam is included within the boundaries of the grant, and that the defendant has derived title by a regular chain of mesne conveyances, from Phillips the original grantee."

The defendant therefore has title to the bed of the river, provided it was the subject of entry; and that depends on whether the Yadkin river is a navigable stream or not. Many persons are of opinion that it is susceptible of being made navigable; but upon the facts set out in the case, it is certainly not now a navigable stream. The cases cited in State vs. Glenn show that it has been repeatedly heretofore so decided.

Not being navigable, the defendant, by virtue of the grant to Phillips, is the owner of the bed of the river; and the Legislature had no more power to impair his right of ownership, either for public or private purposes, without making compensation, than it had to take away any other piece of land that he had bought and paid for, and for which the State had been paid.

This suggests what probably has led to an erroneous impression: that is, the distinction between the absolute ownership which is acquired to the bed of a river, when it has been actually granted and paid for, and the limited ownership which is acquired when a grant calls for "a corner on the bank of a river, then with its meanders to another corner;" in which case, although by implication of law the grant extends to the middle of the river and confers ownership for certain purposes, as appurtenant to the land granted; yet as it has not been actually granted and paid for, certain rights are, by a like implication, still in the State.

This will serve to account for the many acts of the Legislature that have been passed in former years, in regard to the passage of fish, extending at first down to small streams, such as Haw river, Deep river, Catawba, South Yadkin, and the like; which was well enough, until the beds of those streams were entered and grants taken out; after which they were left out of "the fish laws," and the Runoaks, some part of Neuse, Cape Fear, Catawba and Yadkin, became the only streams to which the acts applied, and the Yadkin is now excepted, so far as its bed has been actually granted, of which there seem to be but few instances—cross and pay for the bed, stopped at the bank, and were content with the appurtenance or privilege of going to the middle of the stream, under what is termed the right of "riparian ownership"—the right of those whose grants stop at the bank, as contradistinguished from the ownership of those whose grants actually cover the bed of the river.

There is error. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Some persons having supposed that the Prince is the first hereditary monarch of England who has visited America, a writer in the N. Y. Express says, on the faith of the following anecdote, that William the Fourth was here, before he came to the throne:—

"While in New York, he called at a barber's shop to get shaved. When the operation was completed, he stepped up to the barber's pretty wife, who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, he remarked, 'There, now, you can say that you have been kissed by one of the Royal Family.' The barber, choosing to receive this as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot exclaimed, 'There, now, you can say that you have received a royal kick from a freeman.'"

Description of the Prince.—The Western Morning News, in giving an account of the departure of the Prince from Davenport, and of the address presented to him by the corporation of that city, thus describes the appearance and manner of his Royal Highness:—

The Prince, although youthful looking, is a well-proportioned and certainly a pleasant looking young man. He is of about medium height, and of fair complexion, with brown hair, and particularly brilliant hazel eyes. He has much about the formation and character of his face, and particularly in its prevailing expression, which reminds one of his august mother. His manner was easy and self-possessed, even under the somewhat trying circumstances to a person of his age, standing in front of some thirty or forty strange men, to hear an address read by one of them dressed in a black gown and grey wig. In the process of this reading, a stray and evidently inappreciable smile passed like a very slight flash of sunshine over his face, but his emotions were so well under control that this could only be discovered by the close observer. On concluding the address the Prince received it from the Recorder, and handed it to the Duke of Newcastle, who handed to the Prince a copy of the reply, which his Royal Highness read with marked distinctness and graceful emphasis, in a light baritone voice."

The First Sheriff.—Jonas Cline, Esq., Sheriff of Catawba county, settled his taxes with the Comptroller on Friday last.

Political Rumors.—The present canvass has been remarkable for the number of absurd rumors set in circulation, especially by our Democratic friends, in announcing the "accession" of distinguished gentlemen of the Opposition to the support of Breckinridge and Lane. At first it was confidently asserted that the Hon. Washington Hunt, elected by a President of the National Convention, placed Bell and Everett in nomination, would not give to these gentlemen a hearty support. Next it was reported that Ex-President Fillmore had expressed his preference for another ticket—an announcement which was soon contradicted by the public declaration of Mr. F. to the effect that he should vote for Bell and Everett in November next "if nobody else should do so." We then heard that the venerable and distinguished Senator from Kentucky, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, had given in his adhesion to Breckinridge and Lane—a rumor which has been effectually silenced by a recent speech delivered in Kentucky. A still more startling report next obtained currency to the effect that the Opposition Convention of Alabama had refused to endorse the nominations of the Constitutional Union party; and close upon the heels of this came the allegation that the Hon. John Pool, the candidate of the Opposition for Governor of North Carolina, had pledged himself to the support of Breckinridge and Lane. Besides these and many similar announcements we daily see among reported "recruits to the Democratic party" the names of distinguished gentlemen who have been numbered in its ranks for the last five or ten years. We recognize the authority of distinguished names to give weight and dignity to a good cause, but the anxiety betrayed in the effort to rob the Constitutional Union party of some among its greatest ornaments and supporters is at once a tribute to the latter and a confession of weakness on the part of those who resort to such expedients for producing in the public mind a false impression of their strength.—Not. Int.

Bequest to the Children of Judge Douglas.—By the death last week of the mother of Judge Douglas' first wife, who was a Miss Martin, of North Carolina, his two boys, his only children, come into possession of a large fortune. The Judge has been sent for by his connections in North Carolina, and after his New England tour will probably visit the old North State.

Tax on Children.—A Democrat in Davis told a poor man of that county a few days ago, that the equal taxation contended for by Mr. Pool and Mr. Ramsey, would tax his children! Said he, your children are property—they belong to you; and as they intend to tax every species of property of course they will tax them, and your wife too! We don't know what was the effect of this monstrous doctrine. It was enough to kill or cure, one.—Salem Watchman.

Indian Troubles.—Advices from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the 16th inst. have been received. The Indians in the Territory were still troublesome. A party of Mexicans, some fifty in number, a short time previous to the leaving of the mail, had an engagement with a large party of Navajos, who had run off a herd of sheep, in which twenty Mexicans and forty of the Indians were killed and wounded. A party of United States troops, under Capt. Stewart, had also been in pursuit of a party of Kiowas, and had captured the family of the principal chief. Lieut. Bayard and two privates were wounded, and two Indians were killed.

Mr. Bell is the only slaveholder now running for the Presidency.

The Scott Card.—There were, not long since, two youths, male and female, who were so affectionately attached, that it appeared to them they could not live happily without each other, and consequently they soon became man and wife. But it is always the case with both men and women, that during courtship they keep concealed many little traits and qualities which, after marriage, soon discover themselves, and the defects of the parties are both mutually made known.

The husband soon learns that his wife, with all her beauty, possesses also an evil, a scorching tongue, which the slightest cause sets in motion. She loved her husband with all her soul, and of this he was sensible; but he was of a choleric disposition, and sometimes replied to his wife's upbraidings in a manner that he was afterwards sorry for.

To free himself from home, and while wandering higher and higher in company with friends, he became addicted to the bottle. On his return at evening, after having decided upon the quality of various wines, with swollen eyes and stammering tongue, one may well imagine the reception she gave him. As soon as she heard the key turn in the door, she would station herself at the top of the stairs, and overwhelm him with a torrent of reproaches.

He, half stunned with the clamor, and stupefied with the wine in his head, after some effort at retort, in his own style, would sneak off to bed. Finally the evil increased to such a degree that they saw each other little, for the drunken husband slept by himself, and sometimes did not come home at all but slept in the tavern. The wife, in despair, went to a "gifted lady," and asked advice of her. From this dealer in forbidden knowledge she obtained a phial of very limpid water, which she said had been brought from beyond the seas by a pilgrim of the greatest virtue and holiness, with the instruction, that when her husband came home she must immediately fill her mouth with it, taking great care neither to swallow or spit it out, but keep her mouth closed. The lady thanked her very cordially and hastened home to await the arrival of her husband and try the water.

At length the husband, with fear and dread, enters the house, and is astonished to find his wife, whose mouth was full of charmed water, perfectly quiet. He addressed a few words to her, but she said nothing. The husband becomes pleasant; she says to herself, behold the effect of the charmed water, and is delighted. Her husband asks her what has happened, and she asks courteously, looks her, and makes no reply. Peace soon made between them. The water lasted many days, during which time they lived as harmoniously as doves. The husband went not abroad, but found happiness at home. But at last the water of the bottle was exhausted, and soon they were again in the field of strife. The wife again repaired to the "gifted lady," but this time she said:

"Alas! the vase in which I kept the water is broken?" "What is to be done?" asked the other. "Hold your mouth," replied the sybil, "exactly as if you had the water in it, and your success will be the same."

Every person similarly situated is advised to try the experiment. Every sort of water is believed to be equally good; and even without water, it is thought the same may be obtained.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
St. Johns, N. F. July 31, 1860.
The Prince Albert, from Galway 24th, has arrived. Her news is important.

Lord Palmerston had announced that government had adopted the Commissioners' report and would proceed to fortify the Dock yards and coast—£9,000,000 was to be raised for this purpose by annuities terminating in thirty years, of which only £2,000,000 would be required this year.

The number of Christians massacred in Syria reached from 7,500 to 8,000. The number of villages destroyed was 151. The details of the barbarities inflicted on all ages and sexes are sickening.

The Sultan has written a letter upon the massacres in Syria, announcing his determination to employ all his powers for establishing security there and punishing the guilty.

France is preparing for a powerful intervention in the affairs of Syria, and has notified the other European powers accordingly.

Advices from China to the 7th June state that hostilities were about recommencing.

It was rumored that a force of 20,000 Russians was marching upon Peking.

LATEST—via Galway.—London, July 24.—A telegram from Sicily says that Garibaldi announces his intention to annex Sicily to Turkey.

Disturbances continued in Syria. Troops will immediately embark for that country from Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton.—Sales for the week ending Thursday 19th, 62,000 bales. Estimated sales of Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday 20,000 bales; the market closing quiet with holders offering freely. Orleans fair 7 1/4, ditto middling 5 3/4; Uplands fair 6 1/4; ditto middling 5 1/4. Stock in port 1,287,000, including 1,110,000 American. Flour firm, with an advance of 6d; quoted at 25 6d 20s. Rosin dull at 4s 3d 4s 5d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s.

North Carolina Military Institute.—The first Annual Catalogue of this Institution has been laid upon our table. The Faculty consists of Maj. D. H. Hill, (late Brevet Major U. S. Army,) Superintendent, with four assistants in the various branches of study taught. The Academic Session opened on the 1st of October last, with 60 Cadets and 3 Professors. The Institution now at the close of the first Session, numbers over 140 members; and the corps of instruction has been doubled. A large number of the Cadets are from the State of North Carolina; yet there are among them representatives from nearly every Southern State. The superior qualifications of Maj. Hill furnish ample security to those who may wish to patronize a Military Institution that the best instruction and discipline will be combined in the management of the North Carolina Military Institute.—N. C. Presbyterian.

North Carolina College.—The first Annual Catalogue of this Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, N. C., has been sent us by a friend. It was founded by the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Rev. D. H. Little, A. A., is the President. The total number of students during the year was 62.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

A Sny Watermelon Patch.—A market gardener in Southern Indiana has a patch, containing 1,700 acres, planted in water-melons. His markets are Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE NATIONAL SONG.

THE BELL OF TENNESSEE

By a NORTH CAROLINIAN

Hear the Tennessee Bell!

The "nation's" Bell!

The people—ah! the people know

its intonations well!

Yes, its notes, so full and clear,

Have reached the "nation's" ear!

Then let it ring!

Let it swing!

With a hearty "ringing-ging,"

And with glad

Of to every "Union man"

Let it tell, tell, tell!

It is "Union," it rhymes!

Let it ring! ring! ring!

With a merry "ringing-ging,"

And the people, they will listen

To its claims.

For when the people hear

These "Union notes" so clear,

As they swell

From this good old "Union Bell"—

Never fail!

They will harken to its peal—

They will buckle on their shields—

They will triumph in the battle—

Which is near!

Aye! let it strike! strike! strike!

For it is "Union true" we like!

Peal it louder! with a will!

Strike it harder! harder still!

And with glad

NORTH CAROLINA IN 1776.

From Bancroft's United States History, Volume 8.

The expedition to the Carolinas never met the approval of Howe, who condemned the activity of the southern governors, and would have had them avoid all disputes, till New York should be recovered. When Lord Dunmore learned from Clinton that Cape Fear River was the place appointed for the meeting of the seven regiments from Ireland, he broke out into angry complaints, that no heed had been paid to his representations, his sufferings, and his efforts; that Virginia, "the first on the continent for riches, power, and extent," was neglected; and the preference given to "a poor, insignificant colony," where there were no pilots, nor a harbor that could admit half the fleet, and where the army, should it land, must wade for many miles through a sandy pine barren before it could reach the inhabited part of the country.

But Martin, who had good reason to expect the arrival of the army in January or early in February, was infatuated with the hope, that multitudes, even in the county of Brunswick, would revolt from their new-fangled government; and "his unwearied, persevering agent," Alexander Maclean, after a careful computation of the numbers that would flock to the king's standard from the interior, brought written assurances from the principal persons to whom he had been directed, that between two and three thousand men, of whom about half were well armed, would take the field at the governor's summons. Under this encouragement he was sent again into the back country, with a commission dated the tenth of January, authorizing Allan Macdonald of Kingsborough, and eight other Scots of Cumberland and Anson, and seventeen persons who resided in a belt of counties in middle Carolina and in Rowan, to raise and array all the king's loyal subjects, and to march with them in a body to Brunswick by the fifteenth of February. Donald Macdonald, then in his sixty-fifth year, was to command the army as brigadier; next him in rank was Donald Maclean.

The first return to Martin represented that the loyalists were in high spirits; that their force would amount even to six thousand men; and that by the twentieth or twenty-fifth of February at furthest they would be in possession of Wilmington, and within reach of the king's ships. On receiving their commission, William Campbell, Neil MacArthur, and Donald Maclean issued circular letters, inviting all their associates to meet on the fifth of February at Cross Creek, or, as it is now called, Fayetteville. At the appointed time all the Scots appeared, and four only of the rest. The Scots, who could promise no more than seven hundred men, advised to await the arrival of the British troops; the other loyalists, who boasted that they could bring out five thousand, of whom five hundred were already embodied, prevailed in their demand for an immediate rise. But the Highlanders, whose past conflicts were ennobled by their courage and fidelity to one another, whose sorrows, borne for generations with fortitude, deserved at last to find relief, were sure to keep their word: from a blind instinct of kindred, they took up arms for a cause in which their traditions and their affections had no part; while many of the chiefs of the loyalists shrunk from danger to hiding places in swamps and forest. Employing a few days to collect his army, which was composed chiefly of Highlanders and remnants of the old Regulators, Macdonald, on the eighteenth, began his march for Wilmington, and at evening his army, of which the number was very variously estimated, encamped on the Cape Fear river, four miles below Cross Creek.

On that same day Moore, who, at the first menace of danger, took the field at the head of his regiment, and lay in an entrenched camp at Rockfish, was joined by Lillington, with one hundred and fifty minute men from Wilmington, by Kenn with two hundred of the Duplin militia, and by Ashe with about a hundred volunteer independent rangers; so that his number was increased to eleven hundred.

On the nineteenth the loyalists were paraded, with a view to assault Moore on the following night; but his camp was too strong to be attempted; and at the bare suspicion of such a project, two companies of Cotton's corps ran off with their arms. On that day Donald Macdonald, their commander, sent Donald Morrison with a proclamation, prepared the month before by Martin, calling on Moore and his troops to join the king's standard, or to be considered as enemies. Moore made answer instantly, that "neither his duty nor his inclination permitted him to accept terms so incompatible with American freedom; and in return, he besought Macdonald not to array the deluded people under his command against men who were resolved to hazard every thing in defence of the liberties of mankind. "You declare sentiments of revolt, hostility, and rebellion to the king and to the constitution," was Macdonald's prompt answer; "as a soldier in his majesty's service, it is my duty to conquer, if I cannot reclaim, all those who may be hardy enough to take up arms against the best of masters."

But knowing that Caswell, at the head of the gallant minute men of Newbern, and others to the number of six or eight hundred, was marching through Duplin county, to effect a junction with Moore, Macdonald became aware of the extremity of his danger; cut off from the direct road along the Cape Fear, he resolved to leave the army at Rockfish in his rear, and by celerity of movement, and crossing rivers at unexpected places, to disengage himself from that larger force, and encounter the party with Caswell alone. Before marching, he urged his men to fidelity, expressed bitter sorrow of the base cravens who had deserted the night before, and continued: "If any amongst you is so faint-hearted as not to serve with the resolution of conquering or dying, this is the time for such to declare themselves." The speech was answered by a general hurra for the king; but from Cotton's corps about twenty men laid down their arms. The army then marched to Fayetteville, employed the night in crossing the Cape Fear, sunk their boats, and sent a party fifteen miles in advance to secure the bridge over South River. This the main body passed on the twenty-first, and took the direct route to Wilmington. On the day on which they effected the passage, Moore detached Lillington and Ashe to re-enforce Caswell, or, if that could not be effected, to occupy Moore's Creek bridge.

On the following day the Scots and Regulators drew near to Caswell, who perceived their purpose, and changed his own course the more effectually to intercept their march. On the twenty-third they thought to overtake him, and were arrayed in the order of battle, eighty able-bodied Highlanders, armed with broadswords, forming the centre of the army; but Caswell was already posted at Corbett's Ferry, and could not be reached for want of boats. The royalists were in extreme danger; but at a point six miles higher up the Black River a negro succeeded in raising for their use a broad shallow boat, and while Maclean and Fraser, with a few men, a drum and a pipe, were left to amuse Caswell, the main body of the loyalists crossed Black River near what is now Newkirk Bridge.

On the twenty-fifth Lillington, who had not as yet been able to join Caswell, took post with his small party on the east side of the bridge over Moore's Creek. On the afternoon of the twenty-sixth, Caswell reached its west side, and raising a small breastwork and destroying a part of the

bridge, awaited the enemy, who on that day advanced within six miles of him. A messenger from the loyalists, sent to him upon the pretence of summoning him to return to his allegiance, brought back word that he had halted upon the same side of the river with themselves, and could be attacked with advantage; but the wise Carolina commander, who was one of the best woodmen in the province, as well as a man of superior ability, had no sooner misled his enemy, than lighting up fires and leaving them burning, he crossed the creek, took off the planks from the bridge, and placed his men behind trees and such slight intrenchments as the night permitted to be thrown up.

The loyalists, expecting an easy victory, unanimously agreed that his camp should be immediately assaulted. His force at that time amounted to a thousand men, consisting of the Newbern minute men, of militia from Newbern, Johnston, Dobbs, and Wake counties, and the detachment under Lillington. The army under Macdonald, who was himself confined by this time by illness, numbered between five and six hundred. At one o'clock in the morning of the twenty-seventh, the loyalists, commanded by Donald Maclean, began their march; but it cost so much time to cross an intervening morass, that it was within an hour of daylight before they reached the west bank of the creek. There they had expected to find Caswell encamped; they entered the ground in three columns without resistance, for Caswell and all his force had taken post on the opposite side. The Scots were now within less than twenty miles of Wilmington; orders were directly given to reduce the columns, and for the sake of concealment to form the line of battle within the verge of the wood; the rallying cry was, "King George and broadsword;" the drum beat and the pipes to play. It was still dark; Maclean, who led the van of about forty, was challenged at the bridge by the Carolina sentinels, asking: "Who goes there?" He answered: "A friend." "A friend to whom?" "To the king." Upon this the sentinels bent themselves down with their faces towards the ground. Maclean then challenged them in Gaelic, thinking they might be some of his own party who had crossed the bridge; receiving no answer, he fired his own piece, and ordered those with him to fire. Of the bridge that separated the Scots and the Carolinians nothing had been left but the two logs, which had served as sleepers; only two persons therefore could pass at a time. Donald Maclean and John Campbell rushed forward and succeeded in getting over; Highlanders who followed with broadswords, were shot down on the logs, falling into the deep and muddy water of the creek. Maclean, who was greatly esteemed for his valor and his worth, was mortally wounded; and yet he was seen to rise repeatedly from the ground, flourishing his sword and encouraging his men to come on, till he received twenty-six or twenty-seven deadly balls in his body. Campbell also was shot dead. It was impossible to furnish more for the deadly pass, and in a very few minutes the assailants fled in irremediable despair. The Americans had but three wounded, one only mortally; of their opponents, about thirty, less than fifty at most, were killed and mortally wounded, most of them while passing the bridge. The routed fugitives could never be rallied; during the following day the aged Macdonald, their general, and many others of the chief men, were taken prisoners, amongst the rest, Macdonald of Kingsborough and one of his sons, who were at first confined in Halifax jail and afterwards transferred to Reading in Pennsylvania. Thirteen wagons, with complete sets of horses, eighteen hundred stand of arms, one hundred and fifty swords, two medicine chests just received from England, a box containing fifteen thousand pounds sterling in gold, fell to the victors; eight or nine hundred common soldiers were taken, disarmed, and dismissed.

A generous pity pervaded all ranks of people in every part of North Carolina, in less than a fortnight more than nine thousand four hundred men had risen against the enemy; and the coming of Clinton inspired no terror. They knew well the difficulty of moving from the sea into their back country, and almost every man was ready to turn out at an hour's warning. Moore, under orders from the council, disarmed the Highlanders and Regulators of the back country, and sent the ringleaders to Halifax jail. Virginia offered assistance, and South Carolina would gladly have contributed relief; but North Carolina had men enough of her own to crush the insurrection and guard against invasion; and as they marched in triumph through their four hundred, they were persuaded that in their own woods they could win an easy victory over British regulars. Martin had promised the king to raise ten thousand recruits; the storehouse, with their ten thousand stands of arms and two millions of cartridges, and he could not supply a single company. North Carolina remained confident, secure, and tranquil; the terrors of a fate like that of Norfolk could not dismay the patriots of Wilmington; the people spoke more and more of independence; and the gallant minute men of Newbern, was marching through Duplin county, to effect a junction with Moore, Macdonald became aware of the extremity of his danger; cut off from the direct road along the Cape Fear, he resolved to leave the army at Rockfish in his rear, and by celerity of movement, and crossing rivers at unexpected places, to disengage himself from that larger force, and encounter the party with Caswell alone. Before marching, he urged his men to fidelity, expressed bitter sorrow of the base cravens who had deserted the night before, and continued: "If any amongst you is so faint-hearted as not to serve with the resolution of conquering or dying, this is the time for such to declare themselves." The speech was answered by a general hurra for the king; but from Cotton's corps about twenty men laid down their arms. The army then marched to Fayetteville, employed the night in crossing the Cape Fear, sunk their boats, and sent a party fifteen miles in advance to secure the bridge over South River. This the main body passed on the twenty-first, and took the direct route to Wilmington. On the day on which they effected the passage, Moore detached Lillington and Ashe to re-enforce Caswell, or, if that could not be effected, to occupy Moore's Creek bridge.

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THE "NO CHANCE" ARGUMENT.

We are sure that our readers have marked with satisfaction the daily increasing evidence of the popular favor which every where attends the nominations of the Constitutional Union party. It is one of the peculiarities of the pending canvass, that, while each of the organizations competing with this party has its peculiar adherents and special patrons, they all alike unite in accepting the policy and the candidates of the Constitutional Union movement as their "second choice." The ardent friends of Breckinridge and Lane, of Douglas and Johnson, of Lincoln and Hamlin, in default of securing the election of their political favorites, look with complacency upon the success of Bell and Everett. The fact is not without its easy explanation, and constitutes in itself a merited tribute not only to the high personal worth of the candidates thus distinguished by the preferences of friends and of opponents, but also bears a strong testimony to the pre-eminently national and satisfactory public sentiment which they represent. The exponents of a policy which looks to the pacification of the sections so long arrayed against each other in an antagonism as in its continuance, these honored names are already accepted by the consenting voice of their countrymen as the harbinger of repose, if only repose be deemed a matter of the first necessity. As no practical interests of either section, according to the admission of those who respectively profess themselves the peculiar champions of each, are suspended upon the success or defeat of either the Republican or the Democratic candidates, it remains to be seen whether the exclusive force of party names will prove sufficiently strong to represent "the sober second thought" which propitiate the favor of political opponents in behalf of a policy whose triumph it is recognized by all would secure the ends of justice, moderation, and peace.

The only opposition which the Constitutional Union party seems called to encounter in the Northern States is based on the alleged paucity of its supporters in that quarter. It would thus appear that Conservative Republicans at the North, in common with Union-loving Democrats at the South, have no charge to bring against Bell and Everett which they cannot remove by giving to these eminent statesmen the hearty and united support which they are admitted to deserve at the hands of men in all sections and of all political denominations. One of the most intelligent, as certainly one among the most candid, of the Republican journals—we allude to the New York Commercial Advertiser—has not hesitated to admit that the Constitutional Union party adopts "the standard which should represent the popular mind," if it be true that, owing to the evil of the times, it may not be said to take the standard which does represent the actual state of the popular mind. To this purpose that excellent journal recently remarked as follows, in speaking of the party we have named:

"Connected with it are unquestionably some of our country's best men and sincere patriots, but they have fallen into the error of supposing that they can make a party because of their personal characters and positions in the country. For their platform they look within themselves instead of into the popular mind. They take the standard that which does, and the inevitable consequence is that, instead of rallying the masses around them, they must in their ranks only the select few, and weaken other parties without becoming a party themselves."

Recent events have greatly modified the seeming force of the only allegation here brought forward in excuse for withholding from the Constitutional Union movement the support to which it is admitted to be entitled on grounds of moral obligation, if only that moral obligation can be reconciled with the practical wisdom which respects, in their due subordination, the facts as they are. We do not know that we are called in the forum of politics, any more than in the forum of conscience, to lower the standard which should represent the popular mind in order to make way for that which does.

The Old Whigs of the State and the Americans chafed out their line of policy at Utica, and abuse or temptation is not likely to drive them from following it out. Bell and Everett are their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and their only candidates. They mean to support them to the very end, and to secure their election. While they hope for and expect Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and, perhaps, Alabama, Missouri and Florida, and Texas, if necessary, they mean to use their Balance of Power in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, and elsewhere so as to take away the election of a President from a geographical minority, existing only in one part of the Union—a minority not known in, or recognized by, the Constitution—and to transfer that election to a recognized constitutional tribunal, the States in the House of Representatives, or to the States, as represented in the U. S. Senate. They mean in these Balance of Power States to win as many Bell electoral votes as they can, and they see no difficulty and feel no embarrassment in co-operating with Union men everywhere—as, after the John Brown raid, in the Union meetings, beginning with Faneuil Hall, Boston, the Academy of Music, New York, and from them extending all over the Northern States. Their course is clear, upright, honorable, straightforward—and they will pursue it, as in 1856, without finching, fear or favor—with this difference, however, that the divisions in the Democratic party hold out to them at the present moment every prospect of ultimate success.

A school-house at Marion, Lynn county, Iowa, was struck by lightning last week, Friday, and three out of seven children present were instantly killed. The other four, with Miss Kellogg, the teacher, were knocked senseless.

The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure; but the harvest is reaped in age by pain.

A Journey Under Paris.—A correspondent of a Swedish journal furnishes an interesting account of a subterranean voyage made through one of the admirably constructed sewers of Paris. The boat which conveyed the party was reached by descending a flight of steps to the depth of about forty-five feet. The boat, a flat bottomed affair, was lighted by four lamps. The sewer is an archway, fifteen feet high, and of equal breadth, with a ditch or canal about ten feet wide, wherein all the dirt and filth of Paris is carried away. On the sides are sidewalks, which, together, are about four feet wide. The whole is built of white sandstone, and is kept remarkably neat and clean. No stench or bad smell was perceptible. The denser portion of the filth is carried away through large drains beneath the sidewalks. The sidewalks are excellent and exhibit no signs of dampness, while the walls of the archway are kept whitewashed, and are at all times as white as the driven snow. The structure possesses the properties of an immense speaking tube, the workmen being able to converse at the distance of two miles from each other. The echo is very lasting and strong. The fabric is said to be built after a model of the catacombs of Rome, aided by the latest improvements. On both sides, at about two hundred yards distance from one another, are openings through which the workmen can ascend by means of permanent iron ladders, in case a sudden rain-storm should cause the water to rise over the sidewalks, which is, however, of rare occurrence.

The contents of the sewer flow into the river Seine, and the current is sufficient to carry the boats used, along with considerable volleys of artillery thus being constructed at intervals, into which the water can be turned for a short time, in case it should be necessary to have the canal dry for a little while. The whole work was completed in two years. Besides the main canal, there are many minor ones constructed under the principal streets, all of which can be made to communicate with one another. These admirable underground works are accessible from the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and from all the barracks, and should the Parisians take a notion to barricade the streets in any part of the city, the imperial government might at short notice, and without any person being aware of it, transport troops, and if there is time to make use of the reservoirs, so can cavalry be transported in the same way. There is an end to shooting on the soldiers from the windows, and a revolution in Paris will soon only be remembered among the things that have been, never to occur again. Through these underground passages a prisoner can easily be taken from the Louvre to the Seine, without attracting attention and thence sent off by railway, which is near at hand. The splendid system of sewerage was one of the pet schemes of the first Napoleon.

WE SHALL OPEN FROM 15th to 20th September.

A LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of new imported CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Bought expressly for our own trade. A favorable opportunity will thus be afforded those wishing to SELECT their goods and have them made to measure.

Every Garment Warranted. O. S. BALDWIN & CO., Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

July 28.

THEY HAVE AT LAST ARRIVED!

PER Steamer Fanny I have received a fine assortment of

Saratoga and Newport TRUNKS FOR LADIES.

They are perfect in their arrangement; something entirely new, and of strength, beauty and economy cannot be best, in fact, surpassing all others ever before brought to this market, and are sold at great bargains.

Gents' Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Buggy Trunks, New Style English Travelling Trunks, Umbrellas for Buggies and Promenades.

All these Goods are sold now cheaper than ever, to make room for my large Fall importations. Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.

Also, RHEIN WINE, for Table use; first quality SARDINES, &c.

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO., No. 12, Hay Street.

July 21.

1860. DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro-Magnetic Machine, Blisters and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others. Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guaranteed both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist, Nor. West Corner Market Square, 11-Hf.

April 20.

SETTLEMENTS.

At this season of the year we always desire to settle accounts with everybody. Those indebted have had or will have their accounts presented, and those having claims against us will please present them for payment.

July 2, 1860.

Bacon! Bacon!

20 HHDS. BALTIMORE BACON SIDES, just received by

500 by E. F. MOORE, 37-3w

July 23.

Corn! Corn!

500 by BAGES HERTFORD COUNTY CORN, received by E. F. MOORE, 37-3w

July 23.

Hay! Hay!

150 by BALES EASTERN HAY, received and for sale by E. F. MOORE, 37-3w

July 23.

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD COOK, WASHING and IRONING; middle aged woman preferred. Address Box 110, Fayetteville, P. O.

D. W. BOWMAN. [E. M. MURCHISON.]

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSEION MERCHANTS,

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Standard.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: By virtue of my appointment as a member of the "National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party" for the State of North Carolina, and at the earnest solicitation of a large number of the friends of Douglas and Johnson, the nominees for President and Vice President, of the National Convention of the Democratic party of the Union, I am induced to issue this call to the friends of that ticket, to meet in Convention in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 30th of this month (August) for the purpose of organizing for the Presidential Campaign.

The excited political contest in which the people of the State have been engaged, since the adjournment of the National Convention, has caused the postponement of this call to the present time. I can now, without fear of embarrassing our local elections, appeal to the friends of Douglas and Johnson—the nominees of the National Democracy—throughout the State, to arouse themselves to action—to rally to the support of those tried friends of the Constitution and the Union—to stand firmly and boldly by the flag of the National Democratic Party—unswayed by dictation from the Administration at Washington City on the one hand and the Yancey Secessionists on the other. Whatever politicians may have said or done—however willing and ready some of them may have been to commit our good old State to the purposes and fortunes of the secession ticket, the people of the Democratic party have never yet yielded their willing assent or approval, but have been anxiously awaiting the opportunity to speak out boldly in behalf of the National nominees of their party. To all such I appeal. Come together—National Democrats—friends of Douglas and Johnson—on the 30th of this month—and let us take counsel, and determine what duty and patriotism—devotion to the Constitution and Union—demand from us, in the present threatening aspect of political affairs.

ROBT. P. DICK, Of the National Ex. Com. of the Dem. Party. GREENSBORO, Aug. 1st. 1860.

The Editors of the State are respectfully requested to publish the above in their papers.

R. P. D.

Wake Forest College.—The Fall session opened on Monday 23d ult. with a greater number of students than it had last session, and it is understood on good grounds that others will soon arrive. The prospects of the College are brighter than they have been for years past. The Professors are all at their posts and prepared for the arduous, yet pleasant labors of the term.

Bell's Record.

Beaufort.—On Saturday we went to Beaufort and returned on Monday evening. The crowd at Beaufort is large. They all seem to fare well and all seem to enjoy themselves. There is fishing, sailing, excursions, eating, drinking, dancing and sleeping going on all the time. The landlords seem zealous to please and the guests seem charitably disposed and determined to be satisfied with what they can get.

In passing Carolina City we noticed that there was a very pleasant crowd there, where the accommodations are as good in every respect as at any point on the Harbor, and where no effort is omitted to make all visitors comfortable. The crowd is large, bold, but as some are leaving by every train no one need remain at home, for all who go will be comfortably entertained.

Northern Progress.

The Weather and the Crops.—Since our last we have had in this neighborhood and throughout the county several heavy showers, doing cotton and late corn and vegetables much good, but early corn has been too badly hurt by the recent droughts to be brought around much.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Rain.—At last we have had plenty of rain. During last week showers passed over various sections in the vicinity of this place, yet there were neighborhoods left suffering from drought; but on Sunday last, we think the rain diffused itself impartially over the country for miles around, and farmers whose faces were assuming longitudinal dimension disproportioned to the latitude of their physiognomies, are now putting on hopeful smiles and talking about selling corn next winter.

High Point Reporter.

How Alabama Stands.—Col. Clemens, late editor of the Memphis Enquirer, in a letter to that paper, says of the prospects in Alabama, where he is now staying: "Placing no great reliance upon the reports I hear daily from other parts of the State, and judging only from the feeling manifested in this stronghold of Democracy, I tell you with entire confidence that you may set down Alabama as lost to Breckinridge. He could not carry the State to-day, and will grow weaker from this time until November. The only thing which ever gave the Secession Party strength in Alabama was its assumption of the name of Democracy, and when that is torn away they will dwindle into a faction too contemptible to excite the fears, or disturb the peace of the country."

Senator Toombs on Bell.—In his speech at Warrenton, (Ga.) on the 24th ult., Senator Toombs endorsed Mr. Bell's soundness on the slavery question most emphatically, declaring Mr. Bell to be "as sound as himself."

No Chance—An Honest Admission.—The Erie Observer, one of the most prominent Democratic papers in Northern Pennsylvania, honestly admits the utter hopelessness of the Democratic party. It says:

"We will not stultify ourselves—we will not compromise the position of this journal by misleading its readers with vain and delusive hopes, when there is NO ROOM FOR HOPE. "United we stand, divided we fall," is an aphorism which has never been controverted either in theory or practice. No political party divided can succeed! We tried it in 1848, and a like result flowed from a like cause. And we are about to enact over again, in 1860, the disastrous campaign of 1848. We know it is said "there is a silver lining to every cloud," but we apprehend it will take a spy glass, at least four years long, to see a "silver lining" in the "cloud" that spans the political horizon of the Democratic party at this time.

A Curious Conscience.—One of the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, who is now rusticiating in the Country "down East," relates the following, in his last letter to that paper:

"I heard of a man the other day who had a curious conscience on the subject. It was Mr. Jones, who lives down in the hollow. His neighbor Johnson, whose hay was all in, saw that a large quantity of Jones' crop was down, and as it looked very much like rain, he went over on Sunday, toward noon, to advise him to get it in, and to offer the whole force of his men to help. Jones and all his boys were gone; nobody was at home but Jones' wife; and she said that her husband thought no good ever came of working on Sundays, and so he and the boys had gone to the Sound a fishing."

Septicism.—When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.—South.

Politics &c. in California.—The party which arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on the night, brought advices from San Francisco, dated 15th July, Oregon and Washington to the aid of Douglas and Johnson, and the respective wings of the Democracy with demonstrations of approval, salutes having been fired by each in all the principal cities. It is considered certain that two tickets will be nominated. A Douglas ticket meeting was to be held in San Francisco on the evening of the 19th. A statement of operations of the Mint for the past year discloses gold coinage to have been \$11,900,000, and silver coinage \$500,000. Further disclosures of the eastern side of the mountains, show gold mines below Washoe. Discoveries of gold are also announced in Oregon and California—the former on the tributaries of Des Chutes River, and the latter in the Inseculle Counties. Indian troubles are reported in the whole Pacific region.

Douglas Convention in Tennessee.—The State Convention at Nashville, on Saturday, and appointed an electoral ticket, which was quite large, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The Convention was presided over by the Hon. V. K. Stevenson, who made a speech on the occasion by declaring it would be for Breckinridge to carry a single Northern State, and that for any man to vote for Breckinridge would be to vote for Lincoln.

The brother of President Polk was a conspicuous participant in the proceedings of the convention, and was also appointed one of the delegates for the State at Boston.

Mr. Everett.—The Boston Courier, in its withdrawal, says:

"The New York Tribune, of last Monday, published a statement to the effect that Mr. Everett contemplated withdrawing from the Presidential contest. There was no foundation for this. It was an invention—an invention of the New York press. Mr. Everett will not withdraw further than he will withdraw the State of Massachusetts, the Republicans."

That is good news. We have never had so much doubt that the vote of Massachusetts would cast for Bell and Everett. Roll on the ball!

The Drought at the South.—A prominent Southern paper asserts that the corn crop in Mississippi, except immediately in the valleys, is a distressing failure; and the cotton crop will be no better. It will mature early and sell forward to market promptly; but there is a sad falling off in quantity. So bad has the drought been in Texas that the Grand Jurors of several counties have called meetings in their respective jurisdictions for the purpose of raising some measures of relief for the poorer classes of citizens, who are threatened with famine on account of the failure of the corn crop. In fear of famine the people

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1860.

THE RESULT.—It will be seen that our candidate for Governor is beaten, but that he has cut down the Democratic majority to so low a figure that we can look forward to another contest with assurance. Gov. Ellis's 16,383 majority of 1858 has dwindled down to less than one-fourth of that number, and that, too, with all the advantages of being already in office and having twice canvassed the State. It is well known that leading Democrats have expressed the opinion that equal taxation would undoubtedly prevail on the second trial. We thought that it would on the first, and the glorious run which it has made in many counties satisfies us that it would have prevailed if there had been time and means to make it well understood among all the people.

We therefore nominate JOHN POOL for Governor for 1862; and are ready to renew the contest for "Bell and Everett, the Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws," and for "John Pool and Equal Taxation."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We have definite accounts from 55 out of 85 counties as follows:

	1860.	1858.
Alamance,	793	771
Ashe,	887	289
Beaufort,	548	670
Bertie,	500 maj.	780
Blenheim,	38	321
Brunswick,	422	410
Camden,	26 maj.	521
Chatham,	1255	1255
Cherokee,	430	718
Cumberland,	801	1023
Dalhart,	877	429
Davies,	415	960
Durham,	832	800
Edgecombe,	90 maj.	261
Fayette,	690	481
Gaston,	197	1358
Guilford,	1388	972
Hamilton,	127	1095
Haywood,	406	810
Heard,	1028	634
Johnston,	983	1144
Kanawha,	2137	1819
Lenoir,	30 maj.	393
Macon,	457	75 maj.
Martin,	595	788
Mecklenburg,	203	702
Montgomery,	54 maj.	325
Nash,	1715	382
Onslow,	860	1134
Orange,	349	556
Polk,	843	749
Richmond,	375 maj.	666
Sampson,	732	175
Stanly,	713	1549
Swain,	614	775
Taylorsville,	1238	1109
Transylvania,	119 maj.	320
Union,	1507	448
Van Dine,	681	844
Wake,	1079	1160
Wayne,	565	251
Yadkin,	1065	89
Zachary,	500	1042
33,325	34,540	28,781

In the above 55 counties, Ellis's present majority is 12,115. In his contest with McRae in 1858, he had a majority in the same counties was 9,114. He has therefore lost 7,999, being an average of 144 to the county; but it requires an average loss of 193 to each of the 85 counties to overcome his majority of 16,383 in 1858. Of course that cannot be hoped for. Ellis's majority will be three or four thousand.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland and Harnett.—Duncan Shaw, Senate; Commons, C. W. Wright, James S. Harrington, John C. Williams, all Dem.; no change. For vote see table.

Richmond.—J. G. Blue, Whig, Commons, by 57 majority over Thos. C. Leak, Democrat. No change.

Robeson.—Alex. McMillan and Eli Wishart elected to the Commons. Both Democrats; no change. Poll: McMillan 843, Wishart 752, McRae 596, Cobb 678.

Stantley.—The District of Richmond and Stantley. Poll: McMillan 843, Wishart 752, McRae 596, Cobb 678.

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New Hanover.—Eli W. Hall, Senate, without opposition. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Commons. All Democrats; no change. Poll: Commons—Person 1448, Shaw 1406, Meares 713, Poisson 664.

Wake.—M. A. Bledsoe, Senate; S. H. Rogers, J. W. Russ, Whigs, Henry Mordecai, Dem., Commons. Whig gain 2. Poll: Senate—Bledsoe (ad valorem) 1613, Thompson (nominee) 1467, Rogers 1619, Russ 1542, Battle 1539, Mordecai 1585, Cox 1509, Haywood 1448.

Franklin.—Harris, Senate, Green, Commons. Dem.; no change.

Granville.—C. H. K. Taylor, Senate; J. M. Ballock, W. H. Jenkins, S. H. Cannady, Commons. All Democrats; no change.

Johnston.—J. W. B. Watson, Senate; W. H. Watson and Jas. Mitchener, Commons. All Democrats; gain of Senator and Commoner. Poll: Senate—Watson 1149, Leach 838. Commons—Watson 1114, Mitchener 1114, Sanders 991, Smith 895.

Chatham.—W. S. Harris, Dem., Senate; Turner Rynum, Dem., W. P. Taylor and J. M. Green, Whigs, Commons. Whig loss of Senator. Poll: Senate—Harris 1285, Straghan 1185. Commons—Rynum 1259, Taylor 1241, Green 1227, Headen, W. 1224, Cotten, D. 1223, Hackney, D. 1215.

Randolph.—Isaac H. Foust and Dr. Thos. S. Winslow, Commons. Whigs. No change. Poll: Foust 966, Winslow 885, Craven 799, Kinley 354, Lowe 254, Conner (D) 355.

Alamance.—Giles Melrose, Whig, and Tappan, Dem., Commons. Whig gain one. Poll: Melrose 894, Tappan 788, McAden, Whig, 779, Patterson, D., 677.

Senatorial District of Alamance and Randolph.—Jonathan Worth, Whig, re-elected, receiving 1393 votes in Randolph and 797 in Alamance. Dr. Lane received 178 votes in Randolph.

Orange.—Jos. Turner Jr., Senate; H. B. Guthrie and W. N. Patterson, Commons. All Whigs; whig gain of 2 Commons. Poll: Senate—Turner 1233, Jones 1139. Commons—Guthrie 1233, Patterson 1229, Strowd 1118, Lyon 1091.

Davidson.—Jno. W. Thomas, Senate; Messrs. Haynes and Clark, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate—Thomas 1144, Walser 1082. Commons—Haynes 1283, Clark 1198, Mock 1014, Clodfelter 957.

Forsyth.—Gen. Poindexter, Whig, and Barrow, Democrats, Commons. Whig gain of 1. Poll: Poindexter 1055, Barrow 1040, Kerner (W) 1002, Masten (D) 970.

Guilford.—Gov. Morehead, Senate; C. P. Mcendall, Chas. E. Shober, J. L. Gorrell, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate—Morehead, no position. Commons—Mcendall 1802, Shober 1890, Gorrell 1164, Clapp 456, Cunningham 822, Davis 355, Reece 428.

Davie.—Mr. Howard, Whig, by 209 maj. over Gaither, Whig.

Rowan and Davie Senatorial District.—Dr. Ramsey, Whig. No change. Poll: Ramsey 1069, C. F. Fisher, Dem. 1144, Davie 691, 482.

Cabarrus.—W. S. Harris, Whig, Commons. Poll: Harris 822, Pitts, anti-ad val. Whig, 179. Stantley—Mr. Greene, Whig, Commons. Poll: Greene 532, Waddill 525, Howell (anti-ad) 18.

Senatorial District of Cabarrus and Stantley.—Victor C. Barringer, Whig, without opposition. Poll in Cabarrus: Barringer 820, in Stantley Barringer 985.

Anson.—L. L. Polk and E. R. Liles, Commons. Whigs; no change. Poll: Polk 790; Liles 731, Simons (also Whig) 519.

Anson and Union.—Gen. S. H. Walkup, Whig, re-elected to the Senate.

Mecklenburg.—John Walker, Senate; Davis and Potts Commons. All Dem.; no change.

Catawba.—Mr. Stowe, Senate; Jonas Cline, Commons. Dem.; no change.

Iredell.—L. Q. Sharpe, Senate; A. K. Simonon and A. B. F. Gaither, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Burke.—Pearson, Dem., by 135 majority over McDowell, Whig. Whig loss.

Caldwell.—Dickson, Whig, by 219 maj. over Shell, Dem. Whig gain.

Burke, Caldwell and McDowell Senatorial District.—W. W. Avery beats Col. Gaither 223 in Burke; Gaither has about 225 in Caldwell, and our correspondent says is "undoubtedly elected." No change.

Yadkin.—A. C. Cowles, Whig, by 152 majority over Williams, Democrat. No change.

Surry, Yadkin, &c.—Jos. Dobson, Dem., Senate; no change. W. Waugh, Dem., Commons in Surry; no change.

Greene.—Street, Dem., Senate; Clark and Alfred, Whigs, Commons; Whig loss of Senator and gain of 2 Commons.

Carteret and Jones.—Dr. A. C. Bell, Whig, Senate; Mr. Whitehurst, Whig, Commons in Carteret; both gains.

Holifield.—M. C. Whitaker, Senate; A. H. Davis, W. B. Pope, Commons. Dem.; no change.

Northampton.—J. M. S. Rogers, Senate; M. W. Ransom, W. W. Peebles, Commons. Dem.; no change.

Greene and Lenoir.—J. P. Speight, Senate; A. D. Spaight, Commons in Greene; J. C. Wooten in Lenoir; all Democrats; no change.

Edgecombe and Wilson.—H. T. Clark, Senate; R. R. Bridges and J. S. Woodward, Commons; Dem.; no change.

Warren.—Dr. Pitchford, Senate; J. B. Batchelor and W. H. Cheek, Commons; Dem.; no change.

Martin and Washington.—Stubbs, Whig, Senate. Gain. Latham, Whig, Commons in Washington. Gain. Ewell, Dem., Commons in Martin, as before.

Gates of Chocoma.—Eure, Whig, Senate. Gain. Boothe, Whig, Commons in Gates. Gain. Whig. Commoner in Chocoma, without opposition. Gain.

Hyde and Tyrrell.—McCleese, Whig, Sen. Gain. Bertie—David Outlaw, Senate; Spruill, Whig, and Ferguson, Dem. Commons. Whig loss 1 Com. Camden and Currituck—John Barnard, Whig, Senate. Gain.

LOSS AND GAIN.

In the Senate the Whigs gain, in Camden and Currituck 1, in Gates and Chocoma 1, Hyde and Tyrrell 1, Martin and Washington 1, Carteret and Jones 1, Richmond and Robeson 1. Total 6. And lose, in Craven 1, Johnston 1, Chatham 1. 3. Net Whig gain in Senate, 3.

In the Commons, the Whigs gain, in Alamance 1, Caldwell 1, Craven 2, Chocoma 1, Carteret 1, Forsyth 1, Gates 1, Moore 1, McDowell 1, Orange 2, Wake 2, Washington 1. Total 15.

And lose, in Burke 1, Bladen 1, Bertie 1, Johnston 1. Total 4. Net Whig gain, 11. Net gain in Senate and House 14.

The Democratic majority in the last Legislature

was 58. So that a gain of 15 more is required to tie. Of course there can be no such gain.

SHERIFFS' ELECTION.

Cumberland.—Hector McNeill re-elected by 26 majority over F. N. Roberts.

Guilford.—C. A. Boon without opposition.

Forsyth.—Masten, Whig, over Clayton, Dem. Poll: Masten 1087, Clayton 987.

Robeson.—Reuben King re-elected by a large majority over J. A. P. Conoly.

Sampson.—John A. Oates, by 225 majority over G. W. Crumpler, present Sheriff.

Orange.—R. M. Jones re-elected, by 162 majority over Mr. Leathers.

New Hanover.—W. J. T. Vann, over E. D. Hall, late Sheriff, by 234 majority.

Wake.—W. H. High, re-elected without opposition.

Harnett.—J. R. Grady, re-elected without opposition.

Chatham.—Paschall, Democrat, re-elected; receiving 1336 votes to 1133 for McClenahan, whig.

Columbia.—L. Williamson. Poll: Williamson 596, B. Smith 523.

Davidson.—Loflin. Poll: Loflin 1335, Daniels 948.

Granville.—W. H. Philpot.

Moore.—K. H. Worthy. Poll: Worthy 874, McNeill 678.

Montgomery.—Col. A. H. Sanders re-elected. Poll: Sanders 645, Redwine 303.

Alamance.—Murray, Whig. Poll: Murray 779, Patterson, Democrat, 778.

Brunswick.—Galloway, Dem. Poll: Galloway 407, Sellers 353.

Iredell.—W. F. Wasson, whig.

Bladen.—R. P. Melvin. Poll: Melvin 589, Fitzrandolph 512.

Richmond.—John A. Long.

Anson.—Gideon B. Threadgill.

Stanly.—J. Marshall. Poll: Marshall 636, Nash 492.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Our friends in all parts of the State will accept our thanks for their kindness in promptly forwarding the returns. The extent to which this has been done may be estimated when we state that one day's mails brought us thirty-four letters with returns from a considerable larger number of counties.

So also, we owe thanks to our contemporaries of the press for extras, &c.; attentions which we have endeavored to return in kind.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.

The prodigious vote in Cumberland took every one by surprise. Mr. Pool received more votes in Cumberland than Mr. McRae had in both counties. His net gain in Cumberland is 40, but Harnett added, Ellis gains 21.

The Sheriff's election swallowed up every thing—scarcely any one has thought of anything else from the opening to the closing of the polls.

Mr. McDaniel has received a larger vote than his friends expected—a larger vote by hundreds than any Whig ever received—but the Democratic division turned out to be very trifling, and he has thus failed of election.

There was no opposition to Mr. Shaw for the Senate, but 160 votes were polled here for Thos. C. Fuller, Esq., and we hear, about 90 votes for David McNeill, Esq. at Black River.

A FINE MELON.—Our friend J. C. Blocker, Esq. of Cedar Creek, has sent us a specimen of his "Pool, McNeill and McDaniel" watermelons, the largest of which weighed 38 lbs. It was a beautiful one.

MONTGOMERY CROPS.—A friend writes on the 3d inst., that "we have had very good rains for the last eight or ten days, and crops are improving very much."

TEXAS CROPS, &c.—A gentleman in Smith County, Texas, writes to his kinsman in this place a sad account of the condition of things in that State. The letter was written on the 9th inst., and, among other things, says:—

"There is but very little of any thing making in the State. Corn is worth from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel; Wheat about the same; bacon 20 cents; hickory nuts have all fallen from the trees. The grass is nearly all dead. Stock of all kinds is doing badly, and farmers have turned their cattle into the fields. People who have lived here ten and fifteen years say the drought is worse every year. The people are leaving here as fast as they came in; going to Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, &c."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—We can scarcely say that we are surprised, but we do say that we are mortified and concerned to find from the following paragraph in the Charleston Courier that the laws against the slave trade are openly violated in that State:—

"Africa Arrivals."—A cargo of ebony strangers landed on the coast, not two hundred miles, from this City, on Wednesday morning. Many of them are gone to the interior to study the growth of Cotton, Corn and Rice.—Chas. Courier.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This monster ship is getting a bad name. She started from New York on Monday last on an excursion to Cape May, Norfolk, &c., having 2087 passengers. The fare was very meagre and indifferent, the water gave out, and what little there was sold at from 10 to 25 cents a glass, a basin of fresh water for washing \$1. 500 people had to sleep on deck, and they were burned with cinders and drenched with rain. The passengers passed indignation resolutions.

The Crops.—The recent rains with which our section of country has been visited, have done us much good to the crops. A gentleman who has just passed through portions of Forsyth, Rockingham and Guilford counties, informs us that the fears recently prevailing relative to the corn and tobacco crops have been entirely dissipated.

DOUGLAS IN TENNESSEE.—The friends of Douglas in Tennessee have held a State Convention and selected an Electoral Ticket. The attendance was quite large, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The Convention was presided over by the Hon. V. K. Stevenson, who concluded his speech on the occasion by declaring it impossible for Breckinridge to carry a single Northern State, and that for any man to vote for Breckinridge would be to vote for Lincoln.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—Official.				
Gov.	Sen.	Com.	Sherr.	Complete.
Gov. Ellis	79	126	107	83
Dismal	10	118	104	10
Walbrook's	27	121	123	14
Hall's	23	24	66	29
Honeycutt's	76	24	66	57
Piney Grove	68	68	86	47
Little Coharie	107	36	89	59
Clinton	249	46	119	108
Turkey	64	4	59	12
Taylor's Bridge	162	10	15	149
McDaniel's	82	20	45	65
Lisbon	65	3	6	63
1042	580	848	753	827

The Sheriff's election in this county presents many peculiar incidents. It has been lately contested between the same parties three times in succession. Four years ago McNeill was elected by 26 votes. Two years ago that majority was exactly doubled, 52, and now it has fallen back to its original number of 26. The vote in 1856 was 1638; in 1858 1648; and in 1860 1962.

CHATHAM.—A letter from Chatham says that Harris, Dem., was elected Senator by getting a great many Whig votes. And that Bear Creek precinct voted 550 votes, a great many more than ever before, and it is thought a good many of them were illegal.

COLUMBUS.—A letter informs us that the election at Gum Swamp precinct is said to have been illegal. If contested successfully, the defeated candidates for Commons and Sheriff will be elected.

ERRORS.—In the hurry of getting off by the Carthage mail on Friday, a slip containing the election news as far as then heard from, a few copies were dispatched without reading the proof. They contained several errors, which were corrected before any were printed for circulation in town or on other routes.

REMARKABLE PUNCTUALITY.—We heard incidentally a few days ago some particulars of the winding up of the Branch of the Bank of the State in this town, by H. C. Lucas, Esq. late Cashier, which we considered so creditable to the pecuniary integrity of the people of this section of the State that we asked permission to publish them, as follows:

On the 1st day of November last, the Branch was closed for all purposes except liquidation. Its line of discounts then amounted to \$233,380.88. Just nine months afterwards, viz: on the 1st of the present month, the Branch was finally closed, when there remained unpaid of the above sum of \$233,380.88, only the small amount of \$2,149.58, and that is principally due from the estates of deceased persons. During the nine months the Agent found it necessary to institute but one suit.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—Dr. Thos. W. Keen, Democratic Elector in the Rockingham District, has declined. Dr. Keen is for Douglas and Johnson, and therefore gives way that the party may select another if they differ with him.

See the call for Douglas State Convention.

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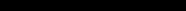
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